

SALE OF BLACK SILKS AT THE BEE-HIVE

Will be continued THIS WEEK at the prices named last week. The Largest Stock of SILKS in Indiana at RETAIL for less than wholesale prices. We have an immense stock, and you can buy them now fully 20 per cent. less than you can in the Fall. Call and see for yourselves. No trouble to show goods, whether you buy or not.

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Sign of the Street Clock.

THE DAILY NEWS.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1878.

The Indianapolis News has the largest circulation of any daily paper in Indiana.

GREENBACK papers have a very ephemeral existence. About forty have been started in the west with a sudden wide circulation on account of gratuitous distribution and have then collapsed, the strain being too great on the deluded victims who footed the bills. Such fate awaits them all.

THE Knights of Pythias have made a matchless success of their meeting. The turnout yesterday was a surprise in its numbers and appointments. The city bedecked itself in honor of the time, perfect weather contributed its share, and altogether the Supreme lodge of the world has had a cordial greeting.

SECRETARY SHERMAN's speech at Toledo was a masterly one. There is no escape from the logical justification of assumption which it gave. The cold facts he presented should be useful in allaying the fever of apprehension the democrats and nationalists profess to have concerning what will take place on January 1, 1879.

BEN. BUTLER has definitely decided to be a candidate for governor of Massachusetts. His self-written petition has been returned with about 40,000 names to it, and his letter of acceptance may be expected at any time. It is to be hoped that Massachusetts will so effectually kill this political Ishmaelite that in future he will cease from troubling.

THE St. Louis Globe-Democrat is starting a campaign against titles. It proposes to tax every general, colonel and the like such a sum as shall work the abolition of the "handle." Of course the Globe expects General Grant. In fact this may be only a covert plan of that paper to further Grant's campaign, by exalting him to the dignity of the only titled personage in the realm. At any rate the logical outcome of the Grant movement is that.

INDIANAPOLIS sends not only money but men to the fever-stricken south. Several doctors and nurses have gone to the relief of the worn-out attendants. This is a contribution that any city could be proud of. As to money, much has been given, but much is needed. There are many, perhaps, who have not contributed yet, and many who could give more. The fever has not reached its height, judging by the daily reports of increasing virulence, and aid is still asked for.

THE Springfield Republican pertinently says:

Poor Congressman Foster insists upon reminding the public how great a fool a clever man may sometimes fall into being. He has made another speech out in Ohio pitching into the president's southern policy as a failure.

Such an assertion in regard to the southern policy is about on a par with that which relegates the financial question to third or fourth place by calling it in the words of Mr. Watterson, "a nasty little wrangle."

SOME of the objections to the sufficiency of the fire protection, indicated by the recent tests of the water works, strike us as being a little captious. If a stream is not forced two hundred or one hundred feet high at some remote point, what of it, if there is no work to do at such a height? A forty foot stream is enough if there is no building higher than two stories to burn or be saved. What sense is there in

complaining that a stream is not strong enough to reach the court house steeple if there is no steeple where the stream is needed? It is enough to say to objections that a stream won't go over the Bates house, or the Vance block, as the boys say, "it don't have to." If it is strong enough for the buildings in its vicinity, it furnishes all the protection possible. A barrel of powder won't kill a man any deadlier than a thimbleful if it is used right, and monstrous fire streams would only be a waste of power in sections of the city that contained no buildings that required such force. If the streams are high enough for big buildings where there are big buildings, why is that not enough? By the time big buildings become frequent in remote quarters of the city there will be big mains laid and big streams as easy to raise there as in the center.

VOORHEES labors heavily. The selfish submission which it was assumed existed in his party when he was put forward as the one issue of the campaign is not so wide spread or servile as the managers calculated. It is one thing to make a canvass for party success, and be acknowledged as the foremost candidate for the honors which that success can give, and entirely another thing to make a canvass as the one person for whose sole behoof work shall be done. Freemen, of whatever party, do not like to be collared and ticketed, "This is my dog, D. W. Voorhees," and told to "leg" for their master, with the injunction that on election day they will be led to the polls to vote for him. The attempt to substitute "Voorheesism" for "democracy" in Indiana is not producing the harmonious effects the managers thought it would when they made the mistake of assuming that Voorhees's personality was greater than all principle. The Indiana democracy have measures in view as well as men, and there are evidences that they resent being bound and gagged and delivered over to no other alternative than serving Voorhees. They don't do a great deal of thinking, but they do some, and the incontestable evidence of Voorhees's record, which shows him chief among salary grabbers and southern sympathizers, the sure friend of monopolists and corporations, voting always on the side of the rich, is awakening in the party the feeling that there may be better men in it than D. W. Voorhees, and that personal fealty to him is not a test of democracy.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Commenting on the testimony of Professor Sumner before the Hewitt committee that there was no legislative cure for the ills of the country; that only hard work, frugality and honesty would bring us through the crisis, the New York World says: "His philosophy is that of the democratic party. The World is a droll paper; this is one of its best jokes."

The Philadelphia Press notes the fact that in that latitude the spell of regular nominations is broken; that voters consult the general interests rather than those of the party. The same answers for the country generally. Party lines never lay so loose as now.

The New York Herald wants a grand discussion among the senatorial candidates of that state, that the people may know their doctrines and designs and what they would do in the way of legislation should they be elected. The Herald says it is in earnest, but it will strike most people as being only sarcastical. As if the Herald did not know as well as any of us that the one thing New York senatorial candidates won't do is to define themselves. "How not to do it" is the motto of modern statesmanship.

A republican county convention met at Jefferson City, Missouri last week and adopted a resolution:

That we favor the nomination of U. S. Grant in 1880 for president of the United States, and pledge him our hearty support if nominated.

This, we believe, is the first of its kind so far. The Illinois convention a long time ago did the same thing virtually, but not officially. There is plenty of time yet. But people who wish to avoid making a decision whether they favor Grant for a third term by declaring that the talk amounts to nothing, might profitably make up their minds on the subject. As far as the managers are concerned this attempt is a desperate fight.

The perversion of bad copy made The News give a wrong impression concerning Hon. Charles Foster, of Ohio. He declined a renomination tendered him by a new district, made up of part of his old one, by the democratic gerrymander. He is running as a candidate in his old district.

At his Toledo speech Secretary Sherman was asked three questions. First—What is the matter with the trade dollar? Second—The government received dollar for dollar when she put the trade dollar out. Third—Did the person, on receiving the trade dollar from the government, do so with the understanding that he had to take it to China to spend it? If anybody is to blame, who is it?

To these he replied: First, that the trade dollar was not a legal tender, but is worth ninety cents as bullion. The standard dollar is a legal tender, and, therefore, worth par. That is the difference. Second, the government did not receive dollar for dollar for the trade dollar, but received one and a half cent for coining each dollar for private bullion owners; that was all it was to the miller who ground the grist for a small percentage. Third, the bullion owner did receive the trade dollar for exportation to China, a device made to give him a market for his bullion, and upon the fall of silver it was perverted by him as a means of cheating our own people.

Our firm belief is that the northern democracy will find it next to impossible to win in 1880 on any sort of soft-money platform, particularly the Ohio platform of which Mr. Thurman is the champion. On the other hand, the democracy, with the

United South, can elect their candidates on the platform of hard money and home rule. —[Charleston News and Courier.]

To save our money, now wasted on an inefficient and useless force of regulars; to restore our freedom, imperilled by its dictation; to bring back the free military spirit of our ancestors, which humbled the pride of Great Britain, it is imperatively necessary to enact a militia law suited to the requirements of modern warfare; and, as a preliminary to any hope of success in making a servicable militia, to abolish the regular army, from Tecumseh Sherman down to High Private Smith in the rear rank. Abolish the army. —[New York Sun.]

The Scene of the Plague.

[Memphis Avalanche.]
The depot of the Howards is at No. 265 Main street. A railing blocks out all but visitors on business of life or death. These walk up to the second railing, where their wants are heard and promptly attended to. Between these two railings, on benches placed along the walls, the nurses waiting to be called. Now is the time for foot-hastens to the counters. Ex-Mayor John Johnson pins a yellow badge on him, and says: "Go with this gentleman to Market street. You know your business; you know our rules; Major Edmondson will visit you in an hour. Now you, sir." And the next applicant comes forward for a nurse for mustard, or for stimulants, or for disinfectants. Behind the railing Secretary Smith is at his desk, and the other yellow-badged gentlemen are doing up medicine, disinfectants or stimulants, in parcels ready for distribution. A Howard rushes in, briefly reports, orders what he wants, and is off again. And so it goes on day and night, calling for every moment's work.

A Grenada, Mississippi, letter says: At the court house, which has been turned into a hospital, containing sixty-five persons, a horrible sight is presented to the gaze. Men dying and begging piteously for food, a single mouthful of which administered to them would prove fatal—were seen on all sides. Both operators pronounced it the most horrible spectacle they had ever gazed upon. On one side were two coffins containing the black-yellow remains of two of the latest victims, while another squad was receiving orders to bury the bodies of two more. The Chamberlain house, one of the most popular hotels in the city, another sad scene was exhibited. The voices of twelve sick and dying patients filled the air with groans and piteous appeals to God and man to have mercy upon them. The Waltham house a similar scene was presented. This spot is looked upon as the most deadly and contagious in the village, owing to many of the dead being buried in lots adjoining this building.

The Confederate "Flat Money."

[Brooklyn Union-Argus.]
The paper money issued by the confederates was "flat money." It was currency only in name, and it was the cause of the independence of the confederacy should be recognized by the United States government. It was unredeemed during the existence of the confederacy, and rested for all the value it had upon the "flat" of the confederate government. There was no gold or silver in quantities sufficient to supply the demands of trade, and that money was issued for that purpose. It was issued just as it was needed, and was in all respects a perfect symbol of the "absolute" money the agitators are now crying for. Never did money depreciate more rapidly. In January, 1862, it took \$120.00 to buy one hundred in gold. In August it took \$200. On the first of January, 1863, it took \$400. At year end \$1,800. One year later still \$5,400. On the 15th of April, 1865, the cost of \$100 gold was \$5,500, and after that date as many millions would not have purchased a golden eagle. What did this mean to the possessor of this "flat money"? To the laborer, the tradesman, the farmer, the soldier, or the capitalist? It meant that when this "flat money" was held at \$1,000 for \$100 in specie, that a \$10 pair of boots cost \$100, a 50 cent pound of tea \$5. When the value was at \$2,000 or \$3,000 for \$100 in gold the boots cost \$200 or \$300, the tea \$10 or \$15. Meantime wages by no means increased proportionately, and the direct distress was increased. During the four years of war, this currency was affected by every change in public feeling. The end of the war was the collapse of this "flat money." During the war, however, it possessed all the attributes of fiat money, so dear to the hearts of the nation. It was a full legal tender. It was precisely what fiat money now would be. The workingman would not take it for \$5, but it would only buy an article that was worth 50 cents in gold or in redeemable currency. This feat of history is worth study.

Teach the Girls Trades.

[Detroit News.]
Assuming that it should become a part of every girl's education to learn some trade by which in an emergency she could support herself, and perhaps others dependent on her, let us run over some of the arts adapted to her physical capacities. Sewing, dress making and millinery she is supposed to know, and she ought to know. For a few days that something is a very trifling quantity. Teaching requires long preparation and considerable natural adaptation. Cooking, as we have before suggested, is an art greatly neglected in this country and one which would seem to promise well to those who should devote themselves to it. Telegraphy is easily learned; so is type setting, and both are permanent businesses, always furnishing a large amount of employment. Painting on china, engraving and carving in wood are all occupations in which women would be likely to excel and in which fair remuneration could be earned. Bookbinding too is a profession easily learned and for proficiency in which there is always a demand. Now we propose here simply throwing out the hint that as a rule our daughters be taught some such trade and be thus thoroughly qualified to meet misfortune should they ever be overtaken by it.

New York Failures.

George W. Beach, railroad contractor, is a voluntary bankrupt; liabilities \$170,000. Joseph Stiner, tea merchant, has filed his assignment; liabilities \$270,000. Nathaniel Burchell, builder, is a voluntary bankrupt; liabilities \$288,000; no assets. Young & Smith, importers of sugars, have gone into voluntary bankruptcy; liabilities \$345,940. Francis Williams, merchandise broker, is a voluntary bankrupt; liabilities \$112,000; no assets.

Congressional Nominations.

The democrats of Alabama have nominated for congress Thomas C. Herndon in the first district, C. M. Shelby in the fourth and M. W. Garth in the eighth.

The "out" republicans of Maryland have nominated for congress Robert Turner in the third district, and John C. Holland in the fourth.

After Col. Martinez.

The Galveston News's Eagle Pass specia says: The deputy United States marshal, with a detachment, left here to arrest Col. Martinez and about thirty of his followers for violating the neutrality laws by raising a force on American soil to invade Mexico last May.

Murder in Quebec.

Michael Farrell and Francis Conway, living at St. Catherine's, quarreled Monday night, when Farrell shot Conway dead with a shot-gun.

Resignation of the Serbian Ministry.

The Serbian ministry has resigned. Ristic has been entrusted with the formation of a new cabinet.

Life.

Life is a rose, brief-budded, yet sweet,
Blooming a day;
Flinging its perfume like perfume to most,
Wind-blown away!

II.
Leaf after leaf spreads its blush to the air,
Kissed by the sun;
Deeper-bued, greener, as joy makes it fair,
Love's guardian won.

III.
Leaf after leaf shrivels up from the heart,
Dying it bare;
Color and fragrance and joy all depart,
None left to care.

IV.
Nay, the divine in it lingers there still,
God's care in all;
Rose-leaves but drop at the beck of His will,
Fetters which thrill.

V.
Up from its trammels the freed spirit wings,
Attain immortal a pure essence flings,
Sweet, evermore!

—[Mary E. Dodge.]

SCRAPS.

Natchez is burning coal tar in the streets.

Von Moltke has approved the telephone for army use.

Ten car-loads of lime, for disinfecting, are enroute from Cairo to New Orleans.

Nast is still in London. There must be thumb mystery about his inactive pencil.

Rose Eyttinger has returned from Europe. She will appear in Charles Reade's adaptation of "That lass o' Lowrie's" during the coming season.

Every day since her birth each of the parents of a Flemingsburg (Ky.) girl have deposited ten cents for her benefit. She is now twenty.

Ben Butler's son-in-law, Adelbert Ames, ex-Governor of Mississippi, is said to be a butter and cheese commission merchant in New York City.

There were more fashionably-dressed ladies on Broadway, New York, Wednesday—the day of Montague's funeral—than any day for the last month.

D'Aubigne's great work on the Protestant reformation, begun more than forty years ago, will be completed in a few days, by the issue of the concluding volume.

"What straits are the most perilous?" asked the Sunday school superintendent, and a little boy spoke up promptly: "Whisky straits!" And the boy was right. —[Cincinnati Saturday Night.]

When the picturesque headliner speaks of "gusts of wind and slungulions of gab from the orators of the occasion," one may be certain that he alludes to a convention of the opposition. —[Chicago Times.]

Over one thousand applications have been made for positions in the New York custom house since Collector Merritt was sworn in, which the collector says that he finds great difficulty to accommodate, as there are only 800 appointments in all, with only one vacancy at present.

Montague, the actor, left all his possessions to his mother—in case of her death to his sister. It is reported in New York theatrical circles that a cablegram has been sent by Miss Rose Massey to her lawyers there, directing them to contest the will, on the ground that she is his lawful wife.

A San Francisco special says Beecher's first lecture there has drawn down the wrath of Kearney's and lot followers. They had a monster out-door meeting on Saturday night in Oakland, and the orators were loud in their denunciations of the Brooklyn divine. Their remarks were of the most violent character.

The Nile has not risen to its average height this season, and it is feared that sufficient irrigation for the cotton, the Indian corn crop is doing very badly. There is, therefore, a great demand in Alexandria for American corn, and it is fervently to be hoped that the khedive has left money enough in the country to pay for it.

There are 40,000 Germans in San Francisco, and 30,000 more in the states and territories of the Pacific coast. A large proportion of the German element is devoted to agriculture and stock raising, and many lead a seafaring life. Most of the trade with the Mexican coast, and much of the trade with Sacramento river trade is in the hands of German ship owners and shipping and commission agents.

The recent decision of Secretary Schurz in regard to railroad lands has, it seems, been misinterpreted by settlers. Several roads, such as the Illinois Central, have received land grants from the different states. The decision does not cover the unsold lands of those corporations. In fact, the only lands it does cover are those held by the Union, Central, Kansas and Denver Pacific and Sioux City lines.

No baggage man was ever more successful than Jones, of the Astor. It was his proud boast that for twenty-five years no box, valise or trunk was left or misdirected that he had the care of. He had no salary, but he died worth \$150,000. No trunk passed through his hands without tribute. He had a fashion of life. He was a quarter between his teeth. He put his head in the coach to ask it all was "right in the baggage line." —[Correspondence Boston Journal.]

Among curiosities that are works of art at Stewart's is a shawl that was made for Empress Eugenie. It is the most exquisitely fine embroidery of flowers on a ground-work composed of small hand-woven squares set together in the most delicate manner. So fine is the embroidery that to a casual observer it looks almost like applique work. This shawl was bought by Mr. Stewart for \$60,000 at the time the Empress Eugenie's possessions were sold. For a flounce of Brussels point lace he paid \$100,000. —[N. Y. Mail.]

After Saturday next, by virtue of the action of the last congress, the existing bankruptcy law will be repealed. It will cause a deal of trouble, after all, to business men, because it will subject them to the annoyance of trading under the widely varying usages of the different states. Some exempt from attachment fifty dollars, as in Massachusetts; and some, as in Texas, \$20,000. The complexity of state legislation is well illustrated in the case of California. In that state there are three acts which bear upon insolvency, one of which dates back to 1852.

The Fox girls, as they used to be called twenty-nine years ago, when the Rochester knockings attracted so much attention, are still alive, in good health, and said to have a faith in spiritualism, and to be as extraordinary mediums as ever. The youngest of the three sisters, Margaret Fox, or Margaret Fox Kane, was reported to have been married to Dr. Kane, the Arctic explorer, some time before his death, though his relatives vehemently denied the marriage, it is reported to be holding séances in London. The second sister, Catharine, or Kate, is living in France, the wife of a Frenchman, possessed of a title. The third sister, Leah, is Mrs. Underhill, and a resident of this city. —[New York Times.]

The Montana Banks Close.

By a vote of the directors the People's national bank at Helena closed its doors yesterday. It is expected that a receiver will be appointed. It is now said the depositors will lose nothing if the stockholders pay up their assessments. It is said the First national bank of Bozeman, Montana, has also closed its doors.

Murder by Train Wreckers.

Deputy sheriffs Weddowfield and Vincent were killed by train wreckers whom they were hunting near Medicine Bow, Wyoming, last Sunday.

Montague.

[New York Sun.]

The actor Montague, according to a correspondent of the Boston Herald, was a wonderful favorite with New York women, and well worth \$250 a week as an attraction for Wallack's theater. "It is to his credit," says the writer, "that he was not a bummer, nor a frequenter of bar-rooms. Indeed, he was not inclined to dissipation of the ruler sort. He was too nice for that, if not too sensible. He had few associates among actors. There is no exaggeration about the stories of the great number of letters received by Montague from women and girls who were strangers to him. The writers were in many cases married women, and might have been seriously compromised had he been as indiscreet as they. As a rule he burned these missives, but not always; yet he kept himself tolerably free from promiscuous intrigues. The general adulation of the fair ones seemed to satisfy him. How intense was that adulation was indicated by the extensive sale of his photographs. They were displayed in the fancy goods stores, where women congregated. In one play he wore his hair in a flat curl at each side of his forehead, like the spicurels of childhood, and from that came the imitative fashion among women of a row of just curls. They are called 'Montagues.' Montague's friends say that his late improvement in acting was due to a determination to merit the praise of his own sex. However, within two months before his death he was willing to take advantage of his special popularity among women. He arranged for a benefit performance at Booth's theater, and, a week beforehand, advertised that tickets could be bought at his private residence, the street and number being given. The idea proved a success. To buy tickets of Montague personally was a boon indeed. Perhaps, in the interchange of tickets and money, the purchaser's hand might touch his. A bit of conversation with him was not improbable, even. All the seats in the theater were sold before the night of the performance, and the clear profit was about \$2,000.

Thomas Coming West.

Theodore Thomas's prospective removal to Cincinnati was announced in The News Monday. He is engaged for a term of five years as director of the Cincinnati college of that city, and will take charge in October. The building will be the Springer music hall which, besides the main auditorium, has a number of smaller halls and rooms fitted for this purpose. The scope of the college is that it shall be a comprehensive musical university. The ordinary branches—singing, piano, the theory of music, harmony, thorough bass, etc., the practice of different instruments—will, of course be taught; but something more than all this will be contemplated. Most important of all, perhaps, it is intended to organize a full orchestra of from 100 to 150 performers, and to institute a school for the orchestra. The need of such a school in this country has been severely felt; the great majority of our orchestral performers are players, but not musicians, and it will be the aim of this school to make them musicians.

The present "Thomas orchestra" will be broken up. Many of its members will accompany Mr. Thomas to Cincinnati, and some of them will be offered professorships in the college. The officers of the institution were anxious at first that Mr. Thomas should bring his entire orchestra, but this plan was abandoned because it would be impossible, at least for the present, for so large a body of musicians to earn a living in a city like Cincinnati. The grand orchestra which Mr. Thomas intends to organize in his new home must be built up by degrees. The pupils of the college will play in it as fast as they acquire sufficient skill. The details have not yet been decided.

Crazed by Fire.

[New York Sun.]

Officer Boyce, after feeling carefully, saw that the stairs would bear his weight. He groped his way up, followed by Barry. At the top they saw that the door of the bedroom was open, and that the room was filled with flames. There they saw another man in the middle of the room. Barry crossed the threshold and recognized the man as Anthony Boem, a young barber who had lately moved to Astoria. Barry shouted to Boem to come out, and to follow him down stairs. He was answered by a chattering laugh. Boem did not move. Then Barry went into the room and seized Boem, and tried to drag him out. Boem fought like a wild beast, and the fire was burning brighter and the smoke in the room was getting thicker and thicker. The laugh that he heard in the room Barry recognized as that of a maniac. He could not see Boem's face because of the smoke, but he knew that the barber had lost his reason. His charred remains were found in the ruins.

Chicago Crisping.

The shoemaker's strike in Chicago is ended and the men gone back to work. But 800 of them are considering a plan to start a co-operative factory. Each of them will have one share and one or two in the management. The profits of the business are first to be used in its application and then to be divided in the way of increasing the wages of the workmen. This will amount to the same thing as the payment of the dividend direct, each workman having a single share. The shoemakers say that the agitation caused by the strike has set them to thinking, and has shown them the large profits possible to the business. They say that a boot can be made for about thirty cents, besides the cost of the leather, and that when it is ready for the market there is never less than twenty-five per cent. profit on it, and as high as seventy per cent.

The Higher Plane.

[Harper's Weekly.]

There are most hopeful signs of republican perception of the situation and of a determination to take and hold the true ground. Among these we may cite especially the uncompromising Michigan platform, the address of the Wisconsin committee, and the Maine declaration, with the subsequent speech of Senator Blaine, and the speech of Mr. Grow, in Pennsylvania, and of General Harrison, in Indiana. It is a movement which will advance rapidly. Nothing is plainer than that the sole chance—and it is a great one—of continued republican control is to make the republicanism identical with the most earnest convictions, and the moral courage of good citizens.

A. A. S.—Election of Officers.

The association for the advancement of science, in session at St. Louis, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, George P. Baker, of Philadelphia; vice presidents, S. B. Langley, of Allegheny City and Major J. W. Powell, of Washington; general secretary, G. A. Little, of Georgia; treasurer, W. F. Vaux, of Philadelphia. The permanent secretary, F. W. Putnam, holds over. The next session of the association will be held at Saratoga on the third Wednesday in August, next year.

Bankruptcies at Chicago.

There were fifty-two petitions in bankruptcy yesterday, mostly small, the most notable of which were Orion T. Southworth, real estate liabilities \$225,000; nominal assets \$18,000; Lawson A. Gilbert, real estate, secured \$195,000, unsecured \$78,000, no assets.

A Minnesota Zephyr.

A St. Paul dispatch says the loss by the tornado Monday night was about \$20,000. The storm did not extend more than six or eight miles in either direction, and was traveling nearly southeast.

The Bosnian Insurrection.

LONDON, August 28.—It is feared the Lazis will turn Batoum.

The Bosnia insurgents are estimated at 65,000.

A Chinese mission is about to go to Russia regarding frontier questions.

CIVIL SERVICE.

[Springfield Republican.]

How it Works Across the Water—Senator Blaine's "Cousin" vs. Facts.

What Gail Hamilton has to say of Dornal B. Eaton and other victims of her politics writings is of little account to the public, but she has recently made an absurd and baseless assault on the argument for the reform of the civil service from the example of England. She has taken upon herself to "express the pretense" that partisan patronage has been to a large extent abolished in England, and declares that the civil service system of England "licenses" favoritism instead of repressing it. The trouble with Miss Dodge is that her investigations into the civil service do not come down to a sufficiently recent period. Formerly, it was true that candidates for examination for offices in the gift of the English government had to be recommended by some one of the party in power, the more prominent the better. This was what Miss Dodge calls licensing party patronage. But in 1870 the government issued an order which materially changed the situation by throwing open competitions for offices to all native-born subjects of her majesty of sound health and good moral character. The candidate for office needs no recommendation from a member of Parliament or anybody else, and the washerwoman's son stands on the same plane with the duke's. The applicants pay a certain fee, ranging from \$5 to \$20, according to the value of the office to which he wishes to be appointed. One who has been through some of these examinations writes:—

"The examination is not such that any one can pass it. It is the severest test of scholarship and working ability that can possibly be applied. Those who prove themselves the best at these examinations get the positions in every case. There is no mistake about that. I attended two civil service examinations, one in Edinburgh and one in Belfast. And I know that many candidates who would never have got a position under the old state of things that existed before this order was passed are now in government employ."

These are the terms which control admission to all departments of the British government, except the diplomatic and horse guards, or war department.

Across the channel is another great and eminently practical nation, the French, whose civil service is debased to party purposes to much greater degree than our own, yet who are making some endeavor to rectify the evil. The radical difficulty with France is that local self-government is very poorly developed and that the central government is responsible for vast numbers of functionaries who in this country would belong to the third class of diplomatic secretaries, or consular and diplomatic service of picked and trained men. We have before us the decree of February 1, 1877, by which the minister of foreign affairs seeks to secure such. A young man who seeks an office in the consular or diplomatic service of France must present the "diploma of license" either in law or sciences" (equivalent to a graduation from our law or scientific schools) and have a knowledge of two foreign languages. With these qualifications he is admitted to the class of supernumerary attaches, where he serves two years without pay, one year being abroad. At the end of that time he becomes eligible to a position in the third class of diplomatic secretaries, or consular pupils, after a certificate of aptitude from a special jury. In this grade he receives a salary of \$1,000, and is entitled thenceforth to promotion, as the service admits of. Quite a contrast, this, to the American practice of appointing editorial friends, broken-down congressmen, and political workers.

We cite the French system not because it is precisely adapted to the wants of this country, but to show that the principles of civil service reform as proposed for this country are by no means "all humbug," but have received the sanction of the most highly organized governments of the world. That American politicians should selfishly cling to the present system, and even that the female members of their families should think senators and congressmen the fit dispensers of the patronage of the country, is not, perhaps, to be wondered at. But when we are told not only that this system results in no evil to this country, but is accepted, licensed, and welcomed as a sweet and pleasant time to look around and see what is being done to curb the natural greed and selfishness of people in power. The Jacksonian principle that to the victors belong the spoils can not be softened into a tolerable principle of government. It is recognized upon its very announcement as a degradation of American government and means nothing but a rise of overshadowing issues has made it tolerable even so long. As stigmatized by Webster, it is a doctrine which "boldly proclaims that political contests are struggles for office and emolument, and that offices are created for the

New York STORE.

(ESTABLISHED 1853.)

NEW PATTERNS IN HAMBURG EDGINGS AND Insertings

OPENED TO-DAY AT POPULAR PRICES

Pettis, Ivers & Co

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures.

INDIANAPOLIS Savings Bank.

66 EAST MARKET STREET.

Depositors only are Stockholders and receive only no profits.

JOHN W. RAY, Treasurer.

CITY NEWS.

The city council and board of aldermen meet to-night, as a board of equalization.

The light infantry meet to-night at their armory to make arrangements for their trip to St. Louis.

There will be a republican rally at Mount Jackson this evening to be addressed by Maj. Gordon, W. W. Herod and others.

It is thought that nearly all the cases now pending on appeal before the general term of the superior court will be decided next Monday.

J. H. Rathbone, founder of the Order of Knights of Pythias, has accepted an invitation to visit Sedalia, Mo., and will leave this city Saturday.

Captain B. F. Johnson, who has returned from a four weeks' temperance campaign in Morgan county, will attack the evil hosts of Morgan county next Friday, at Morgantown.

Judge Julian yesterday granted a divorce to T. P. Woodward from Elizabeth Woodward, but seemed it with a prohibition against committing matrimony within the next two years.

Out of a canvass of one afternoon thirteen unlicensed dogs were found. Ten of them belonged to democrats, two to nationals and one to a republican. And still the howl goes up hard times and high taxes.

By the death of detective Swihart, noticed in yesterday's News, several indictments in the United States court against old offenders will probably fail, as his testimony was very essential to their successful prosecution.

The gentlemen who recently took advantage of the bankrupt act to relieve themselves of John C. Shoemaker's school fund bond have now found out that they can not be released from an obligation due the state.

One of the bands attending the Knights of Pythias convocation serenaded the Journal at 8 o'clock this morning. There was no one at the office but the porter and the boy who does up "single wrappers." They appreciated the compliment.

The Journal announces that Dr. Fletcher and six others have gone to Memphis to aid in fighting the yellow fever. They have not gone, the committee here not being willing to accept their services and send them unaccompanied as they are to certain death.

As a result of the refusal of the faculty of the Indiana medical college to admit women to its course of lectures, a medical college will in all probability be started, with Dr. Mary Thomas, of Richmond, at the head. Dr. T. B. Brown will be one of the faculty.

In speaking of the matter of the application for a receiver for the new gas company the types made The News say yesterday that the case "will not go into court again" on the report of the examiner, when it should have read the report will now go into court again.

An extra I. and St. L. train, with a number of railroad officials, will leave the Union depot to-morrow at 3 p. m. to witness the working of the American railroad ballast loader, a test of which will be made on that road a short distance from this city. The machine, with the aid of three men, will do the amount of work that formerly required 30 men 30 minutes, in less than one-tenth of the time.

An attorney who is "a friend of the board" can make a fat thing by hunting up widows who have paid taxes on their property, including the amount which the law exempts. C. A. Hazard, the commissioners' pauper attorney, ekes out a comfortable existence by this practice, his terms being one-half the tax received. He finds no difficulty in having the rebate allowed by the board of commissioners.

The troglodyte lawyer Orlando A. Hazard was arrested in a Massachusetts-avenue street last night, and taken to the station-house. He had been sporting with Bacchus and Gambrinus, and when arrested was attempting to disrobe in the street car, under the impression that he was in his own bedroom. He was tired and sleepy, but the passengers, regardless of sex, objected to his embracing Morpheus in so public a manner.

More I. B. and W. Trouble.

The Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western road is a prolific source of trouble to everybody connected with it. It now looks as if the purchasers will have an exceedingly annoying time of it, clearing up the indebtedness of the company. Mention was made a few days since in the Journal of the seizure of several locomotives and cars by a county treasurer in Illinois for taxes, and that the proceedings in the case were stopped by Judge Treat, on the petition of the receiver, General George B. Wright, but on Monday last, on the motion of the attorney general of Illinois, Judge Treat ordered that whoever the purchasers may be at the sale of the road Saturday next, said purchasers should first of all liquidate the indebtedness in the form of taxes, otherwise the proceeds of the sale would be applied to the taxes and the rolling stock. As the taxes amount to \$130,000, it can be seen still more complicated.

The County Institute. The enrollment of teachers in attendance upon the county teachers institute numbers 110. The exercises are full of interest and value to the teachers, but the Knights of Pythias parade yesterday afternoon seriously interfered with the attendance. Hon. H. S. Tarbell, superintendent of the city schools, visited the institute yesterday, and complimented the county superintendent and teachers upon the management and enthusiasm. He said that Indiana teachers led the world in point of interest and management of institutes. The following was the program for to-day: Methods of teaching, Prof. Jones; spelling, Prof. Hunter; Recitation, Arithmetic, Prof. Jones; class criticism, J. C. Black; Noon. Penmanship, Prof. McAvoy; history, Prof. Hunter; Reading, Prof. Jones; geography, Prof. Hunter; miscellaneous business.

PROMISES kept inspire confidence; and Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup never promised relief in the diseases of childhood without at once affecting it. Hence the popular reliance upon it. Price 25 cents a bottle.

\$8,000 Bankrupt Sale.

STOVES, TINWARE, House Furnishing Goods.

I have purchased the stock recently owned by Jacob Voeltge, 87 East Washington street, and I am determined to turn it into cash as soon as possible, and propose to sell the stock at lower prices than ever before offered in this city.

JOHN A. MYERS.

"A. B. C." SOMETHING NEW.

White Wheat.

STEAM COOKED AND DESICCATED.

TRY IT.

FOR SALE BY

PFAFFLIN, The Grocer,

94 and 96 Indiana Ave.

SPECIAL.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

Six for \$9, \$12 to \$15.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST. TRY THEM.

A Good 4-Ply Linen Collar

FOR TEN CENTS. Full line of New Styles received as soon as out.

Furnishing Goods at prices below competition.

WALLACE EVISER, The Furnisher,

20 North Pennsylvania St.

RECEIVED Fancy Dark Rio Coffees

22 Cents Per Pound.

JAPAN TEA STORE,

97 E. Washington St.

H. SCHMIDT & CO.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 14, 1878.

Notice is hereby given to tax-payers that, in pursuance of the provisions of section 22 of the city charter, the Common Council and Board of Aldermen, together with the City Clerk and City Assessor, will meet at the chamber of the Common Council, in the city of Indianapolis, on Wednesday, evening, August 28, 1878, as a Board of Equalization, to hear and decide complaints, if there be any, and equalize the assessments for the year 1878, as right and justice may require.

By order of the Common Council and Board of Aldermen. BENJ. C. WRIGHT, City Clerk.

CASH ON DELIVERY PAYS BOTH YOU AND ME.

Where all pay CASH no allowance has to be made for the loss that is inevitable in the credit business. Goods fresh and a full line.

T. C. ROUT,

441 North Illinois street.

Estey Organs.

Cell and see Estey's New Style, 801. IT LEADS ALL OTHER ORGANS. Send for catalogues.

D. H. BALDWIN & CO.,

22 N. Pennsylvania St.

DECKER BROTHERS' PIANOS.

FINE SUGAR CURED

HAMS.

Boston Meat Market,

68 and 70 North Illinois St.

ODONTIC! FOR THE TEETH.

Perry's Pharmacy,

50 East Washington St.

FRESH FISH.

C. E. Wesby & Co.,

60 W. Maryland St.

DELIVERED EVERY MORNING.

None Safe Without

FOR THE BLUES.

BOSTON STORE.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

August 22, 23 and 24.

Large lot of Bleached Muslin in any quantity 3c per yd.

Large lot of Woollen Goods, for Men's and Boys' wear, will be closed out.

All-Wool Fine Flannels, in colors, 25c.

Large lot of Fine Black Cachemeres.

Large lot of Embroideries.

Large lot of Colored Silks.

Come early and avoid the rush.

Attractive bargains in Real Hair Goods and Fine Silk Ribbons.

Another lot of Lace Mitts just opened.

M. H. SPADES, Boston Store.

FOR LIVER COMPLAINT, Hop Bitters.

Supply of Coal FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Board of School Commissioners of the city of Indianapolis invite bids for the supply of coal for the present school year. The best clay county block coal will be required. The coal to be delivered in the bins of the school houses in such quantities as the board may order, and to be weighed upon the public scales, or by such weighers as the board may select, 70 lbs. to the bushel.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals will be received up to 12 m. Friday, September 6, 1878.

By order of Board.

J. J. BINGHAM, Sec.

Pure Water and Plenty of It.

The Indianapolis Water Works Company, having largely increased its capacity, is now prepared to furnish pure, fresh water to the citizens for drinking, washing, bathing, fountains and sprinkling. Also, railroads, steam boilers, elevators and factories supplied at special rates.

DRINKING WATER.—Any one considering the health of his family, the purity of his water, and the safety of his property, will find it well to have the water of his house, or of his business, tested by the Indianapolis Water Works Company. The number of said streams, of course, to be in reasonable proportion to the size of mains and number of hydrants within practicable reach of any fire.

STEAM BOILERS.—Attention is called to the condition of the steam boilers at the Water Works building in proof of the excellence of the water for steam purposes.

RATES.—Desiring to greatly increase our list of consumers and to popularize so indispensable a luxury, as plenty of pure, cool water in every citizen's house, we have adopted the lowest water rates consistent with fair business success.

We respectfully solicit patronage. All calls will receive prompt attention, and all information cheerfully furnished. Office, 25 S. Pennsylvania St.

DANIEL MACAULEY,

General Manager W. W. Co.

FOR SLEEPLESSNESS, Hop Bitters.

DRS. CULBERTSON & EATON,

Consulting and Operating Surgeons for all Diseases of the Eye and Ear. Artificial Eyes inserted.

36 W. Wash. St.

Poor treated without charge, from 9 to 11 a. m. w.

N. J. HYDE, Manager. \$1.50 to \$2 per day.

National Hotel,

A. NALTNER, Proprietor,

South side of Union Depot,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

FOR RICH BLOOD, Hop Bitters.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,

BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

THIS POPULAR RESORT for Travelers has been renovated and improved. All the features that have so signally contributed to its world-wide reputation will be maintained. A uniform rate of prices, \$3.50 per day, for all parts of the house.

URIAH WELCH, Proprietor.

FOR STRENGTHENING, Hop Bitters.

FRUIT CANS 50 cts.

per dozen at DAVIS'S

Tin Shop, 58 Ind. Ave.

ASK for Dr. Park's Sulphated SOAP.

The Best SULPHUR SOAP at the cost of ordinary laundry soap.

OLDS & ANDREWS,

23 East Georgia St.

The Photograph

YOU GET OF

FOWLER, The Photographer,

24 1/2 EAST WASHINGTON STREET,

Is the best that can be made.

FOR THE BLUES, Hop Bitters.

Schools and Colleges.



MIAMI UNIVERSITY, Classical and Scientific Training School for Boys, reopens Sept. 9th. For catalogue, address JAMES TRUFANT, A. M., BYRAM F. MASON, A. M., Principals, Oxford, O. From Hon. Mr. W. Oliver, a patron, Cincinnati: "I consider it equal to the best school in the land." From Rev. David Swing, Chicago: "I give it as my calmest opinion that it will soon be known as the best Academy in the Middle States." d74w

Young Ladies' Institute

This School will be re-opened Sept. 9th, 1878. Thorough instruction will be given in the common and higher English branches, Music, (vocal and instrumental), Painting and Languages. For circulars, address

J. H. KAPPEL,

MISS SARAH H. KAPPEL, Principals,

No. 132 East North street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. KAPPEL have been fortunate in securing the services of Miss Elizabeth Nicholson as teacher of Drawing and Painting in the Young Ladies' Institute. Miss Nicholson is well known in Art circles and has an enviable reputation as a teacher, having been for five years Principal of the Art Department in College Hill Female Seminary, near Cincinnati.

Normal and Collegiate Course AT WASHINGTON, IND.

First term begins Sept. 10, 1878, second term begins Nov. 19, 1878; Third term begins Feb. 4, 1879; fourth term begins April 15, 1879. Tuition per term, \$6. Boarding from \$25 to \$31 per week. Preparatory.—In this all English branches will be taught. Normal—Teachers' Training Class, Normal Methods, etc., will be introduced. Classical—Mathematics, Classics, Natural and Mental Philosophy, English Literature, Botany, etc. Library, Reading Room and Literary Societies all good. Music and French will be taught by competent teachers at moderate prices. Send for circular. Address R. V. HUNTER and J. V. COOMBS, Principals. (a) u 7

For County Commissioners—GEORGE F. MCGINNIS, MOSES ALLEN.

For County Surveyor—HERVEY B. FATOUT.

For Representatives—W. W. HEROD, J. B. CONNOR, C. B. ROBINSON, J. W. GORDON.

HUNTING, Trapping, Fishing, preparing Furs, training sporting dogs, how to teach horses, dogs, etc., amusing and wonderful tricks, with many other interesting and valuable things, in Haney's Information for the People, mammoth size, illustrated, only ten cents of any bookseller or by mail, JESSE HANLEY & CO., 119 Nassau street, New York.

FOR OVER EATING, Hop Bitters.

THE FRANKLIN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE ONLY HOME COMPANY

IN THE STATE.

SECURE! MUTUAL! LIBERAL!

Its best friends are among the principal business men of Indianapolis—men who know its best. Its funds loaned only to policy holders.

Admitted Assets.....\$377,075.53

Officers—A. D. Lynch, President; A. G. Pettibone, Vice President; L. G. Hay, Secretary; Fred. Sage, Treasurer; Wm. E. Harvey, Actuary.

Medical Advisors—F. S. Newcomer, M. D.; J. H. Woodburn, M. D.

General Office in Company's Building, corner Kentucky avenue and Illinois street.

Hop Bitters BEAUTIFIES.

Standard Rubber Hose,

HYDRANTS, Street Washers,

Pumps, Hose Pipes Couplings

and Bands; Lead and Iron Pipes;

Steam, Gas and Water Supplies;

Bath Tubs, Range Boilers, Earthen Ware, etc.

JOHN KNIGHT,

110 and 112 South Delaware.

FOR DRUNKENNESS, Hop Bitters.

THE TARRANT'S SELTZER

APERIENT

A Household Without

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient

Within reach, lacks an important safeguard of health and life. A few doses of this standard remedy for indigestion, constipation and biliousness relieve every distressing symptom and prevent dangerous consequences. For sale by the entire drug trade.

FOR ROSY CHEEKS, In Hop Bitters.

JOHNSTON'S Sarsaparilla

Used all the Year Round.

Johnston's Sarsaparilla

Is acknowledged to be the best and most reliable preparation now prepared for

LIVER COMPLAINT

DYSPEPSIA,

And for Purifying the Blood.

This preparation is compounded with great care, from the best selected

Honduras Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Stillingia, Dandelion,

Wild Cherry, and other

Valuable Remedies.

Prepared only by

W. JOHNSTON & CO.

Chemists & Druggists,

161 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Sold by all Druggists.

BROWNING & SLOAN, Wholesale Agent

Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR CALMY SLEEP, Hop Bitters.

LUMBER.

We desire to call the attention of all who contemplate building and improving in the city and throughout the State, that in addition to our large stock of Lumber, Laths and Shingles in our Yard here, we have in our Wholesale Yard in Michigan City 3,000,000 feet of all kinds of Building Timber, Flooring, Barn Boards, Shingles and Lath that we will sell by the car load at the very lowest prices for CASH. Cars loaded free of charge on all roads. Our Planing Mill and Box Factory is running constantly. A large stock of all kinds of Dressed Lumber, Frames, Doors and Blinds on hand. Send for prices before buying elsewhere. CORBEN & JONES, Yard North of the Terre Haute Depot, Indianapolis, Ind.

FALL STYLE

SILK HATS

NOW READY AT RYAN'S,

23 SOUTH ILLINOIS ST., OCCIDENTAL HOTEL

BUSINESS CARDS.

MAHONEY & CLARK, Sculptors and Monument Makers, 70 N. Delaware st.

HOMIOPATH—Dr. HAGGART—Office, 80 E. Market st. Residence, 79 N. Alabama.

HORSE-SHOEING—By JOHN MALONEY, 28 S. Alabama street, who makes 'em stick.

REINHAN, LONG & HEDGES, UNDERTAKERS, 156 Circle street.

DR. CHAS. D. FEAHSON, Office, 128 North Meridian street. Office hours, 9 to 12 a. m., 1:30 to 4 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

J. T. BOYD, M. D., Surgeon and Homoeopathic Physician, 89 Mass. ave., residence 719 E. Market st.

DR. R. VANPIL, M. D., makes a specialty of Diseases of Women and Children. Office and residence, 139 East Washington st.

DR. J. H. VANPIL, M. D., makes a specialty of Diseases of Women and Children. Office and residence, 139 East Washington st.

1,000 DOZEN LOT HANDKERCHIEFS

FROM
New York Auction Sales.

500 dozen hemmed all Linen Handkerchiefs at 5c each.
50 dozen Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs at 12 1/2 c.
100 dozen Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs at 15c.
100 dozen Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs at 20c.
90 dozen Ladies' Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs at 12 1/2 c.
100 dozen Ladies' Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs at 12 1/2 c.
100 dozen Ladies' Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs at 15c.
200 dozen Ladies' Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, Extra Fine, at 20c.
Special lot Silk Handkerchiefs at 20c each.
Complete line of German Linen Hemmed Handkerchiefs for Gents, from 20 to 35c each.

No Better Time to Buy Handkerchiefs.

L. S. Ayres & Co.,
Indianapolis.

LADIES, You are cordially invited to call and examine the FALL SHAPES Of Hats and Bonnets, whether you are ready to purchase or not.

WOODBIDGE & PIERSON.
8 East Washington St.

Special School Notice.

Parents desiring to enter Pupils in the
CLASSICAL SCHOOL,
Can consult the Principals, Messrs. SEWALL &
ABBOT, between the hours of 4 and 6 p. m., after
September 24, at 160 College avenue. (a) 11 uel 4]

HERE IS OUR LATEST IN THE LINE OF CIGARS: "DON JUAN."

Smokers of a 10-cent Cigar, try it.
CHAS. F. MEYER,
11 North Penn. street.

New Books.

Impressions of America, by Dale..... 25
The Goldsmith's Wife, by Madame Reyland..... 25
Safar-Hadi, by Prince Lubomirski..... 60
Homer, by W. E. Gladstone..... 45
Railroads, Their Origin and Problems..... \$1 25

A New Lot of Panel Pictures
just received.

MERRILL, HUBBARD & CO.,
5 EAST WASHINGTON ST.

CITY NEWS.

Thermometer.
7 A. M. 68. 11 P. M. 81°

A. W. McCuat will build a \$2,500 residence
on New York street, between East and Liberty.

The News' fool: "You can't see 'Jaundiced John' as a headline for yellow fever.
It would be a plague-arms."

The county investigating experts have begun
on their report to be made to the commissioners next Tuesday. It will cover the
accounts of treasurers Wright, Erdelmeyer
and Riley.

The railroad running into Dayton will
carry excursion parties to the soldiers' home
September 5. A balloon race is the principal
attraction. These entertainments are
arranged for the benefit of the monument fund.

The Bee line company walked into the terri-
tory of the Wabash railroad yesterday, and
took an excursion of 650 persons from Lafayette
to Niagara Falls over the Lafayette,
Muncie and Bloomington and their own routes.

It is thought that nothing will be done in
the matter of changing or extending the con-
tract with the water works company until the
return of Col. E. D. Woodruff, president of
the company, from Europe, which will be
about the 20th of September.

A prominent democrat, an ex-state officer,
who is engaged in coaching Dr. DeLamater,
has unbecomingly himself. He said: "Of
course there's no chance to defeat John
Hanna. We'll do what good we can by kill-
ing off a Methodist preacher."

A. B. Mullett, the Washington architect,
superintendent of public buildings, was in
the city yesterday. He saw the photograph of
the new state house, the details of which
he is familiar with, and pronounced it a work
of which Mr. May should be proud.

The death of Detective Swihart will not
necessarily defeat any of the pending cases
in which he was a material witness, he hav-
ing testified before the grand jury and Uni-
ted States commissioners in these cases. The
law permits the government to introduce his
evidence as previously sworn to by him.

A letter has just been received from Prof.
E. T. Cox, who writes from Los Angeles,
California. He describes the vineyards an
orchards there and says it is a little Eden
here below. He says of Dr. T. B. Elliott, M.
Berry and Erie Locke and their families,
formerly of this city, who are located there,
that they are all well, thrifty and happy.

The lunatic calling himself "The son of
God," who was locked up in the station
house night before last for disturbing the
peace, was set upon by a commission of in-
sane yesterday, and would have been sent to
the asylum had it not been for an ambassa-
dor from the township trustee's office who
discovered the crack-brain to be a native of
New York journeying to St. Louis. He was
sent on. It is said that a large number of
people not entitled to state charity are domi-
ciled at the hospital for the insane. From
there they drift to the county asylum and
become a burden on the tax-payers of the
county.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The Band Contest and Prize Drill at the Exposition.

Continuation of the Session of the Supreme
Lodge—Appointment of a Committee.

The band contest, which was intended to
follow immediately after the reception ad-
dresses and responses at the exposition build-
ing yesterday afternoon, was postponed until
evening, owing to the lateness of the hour
at which the exercises closed. After sup-
per an immense crowd gathered at the
building to listen to the band concert, which
was conducted before the committee on mu-
sic, E. B. Clark, W. O. Waldo and C. H.
Schmidt and the judges, Joseph B. Cameron,
Indianapolis; Fred. Schweitzer, of Craw-
sfordville, and E. B. Hill, Palestine, Ill.
Central City Cornet band, Jackson, Mich-
igan, played the overture to "Somnambula."
Ringgold band, Terre Haute, played "Ye
olden times." Knights of Pythias band,
Cleveland, played the "Centennial" over-
ture. Bessienier's band (Russ rifle), from
this city, played the overture to "Surpre-
operette," "Morning and Night." They were
ruled out of the contest on account of having
too many clarinettes for a cornet band.

The St. Louis band was awarded the first
prize and the Jackson band the second. The
prize, a gold medal, was presented this morn-
ing, previous to the competitive drill. All
the bands then played the "Star spangled
banner." A dance then began which lasted
till after midnight. The exercises of the
evening were quite enjoyable.

The prize drill of the drill corps, which
was announced for 10 o'clock to-day, did not
begin until about a quarter before 12. About
5,000 persons were on the grounds, and the
amphitheater was filled. The corps drilled
on the home-stretch of the race-track immo-
diately in front of the amphitheater, and
their evolutions and sword exercises were
warmly applauded by their friends. The fol-
lowing companies competed for the prize:

Cleveland drill corps, division B, Capt. Crouse.
Dayton drill corps, Capt. H. Widener.
Buffalo drill corps, division A, Capt. Frank Nagle.
Lafayette drill corps, Capt. J. R. Carnahan.

The drill was not completed until the after-
noon, and the decision of the judges, Gen.
Fred. Kneifer, Col. H. B. Carrington and
Capt. N. R. Ruckle, was not announced in
time for this issue of The News.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUPREME LODGE.
The supreme lodge met at 9 o'clock this
morning, forty of the fifty representatives
being present.

Supreme Chancellor Davis presented a spe-
cial report on the subject of yellow fever and
appeals for aid received from the suffering
localities, which was referred to the commit-
tee on state of the order.

The supreme chancellor then announced
the following standing committees:
Law and supervision—Linton of Pennsylvania;
Linton of Maryland, Penn of California, Marshall
of Colorado, Kennedy of Ohio.

Finance—King of Ontario, Seavey of New Hamp-
shire, and G. C. C. and received as such by
the supreme lodge, is entitled to that rank.

Resolved, That the special committee prepare a
report of the special committee on the subject
of the rank of the rank, and recommend that
each of those whose right to the rank is ques-
tioned be cited to appear to answer the charge made,
provided that the roster shall present the present
standing of each in the order.

Resolved, That the committee rise and report to
the supreme lodge that in the judgment of the
committee any brother who has heretofore been
admitted as a P. G. C., and received as such by
the supreme lodge, is entitled to that rank.

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the supreme lodge, is entitled to that rank.

Resolved, That the special committee prepare a
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each of those whose right to the rank is ques-
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provided that the roster shall present the present
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LOCAL ITEMS.

RUCKLE'S TEMPLAR TACTICS.
Adopted and prescribed for use by the Grand
Commandery Knights Templar of the state of In-
diana. Price, leatherette, \$1; flexible leather,
\$1.10; morocco, \$1.25, morocco, with pocket case,
\$1.50. For sale at office of Indianapolis Journal Com-
pany, corner of Circle and Market streets, or sent pro-
paid upon receipt of price. Address:
N. R. RUCKLE, Indianapolis, Ind.

Singer Sewing Machines, 74 West Wash. st.
m, w, f.

Headquarters for fine cakes of all kinds at Cap-
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Bankrupt blanks of all kinds at reduced prices at
Burdorf's, 21 West Washington st.

The many strangers
that will visit the city
this week will find it to
their advantage to buy
Sugars,
Coffees,
TEAS,
OF
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No. 250 Virginia Avenue,
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CHICKERING PIANOS,

THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

MASON & HAMLIN Organs,

OVER 100,000 NOW IN USE.

The Old Reliable Sweet-Toned

BRADBURY PIANO.

We are selling cheaper and on easier payments
than ANY HOUSE IN THE STATE.

Send for Price Lists and Catalogues.

THEO. PFAFFLIN & CO.,

Room 6 Odd Fellows Hall, 2d Floor.

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TAKEN AT 100 CENTS

CITY STORE,

AND EXTRA INDUCEMENTS IN

DRY GOODS.

We continue our low prices on Tickings. Best
Feather Ticking only 16c. Fine Black Cashmeres
only 30c. Alpaca, in Brown, Black and Slate, 15
to 18c.

We offer the best value in the city in Flannels.
Very heavy Factory Flannels, 25 to 38c. The very
best Factory Jeans, 45c; good Jeans, 15c, 18c, 20c.

Bring Your Trade Dollars.

We will give you \$1 worth of Dry Goods for them.

CITY STORE,

No. 4 East Washington St.

Store open every evening. m, w, f.

NEW EMBROIDERIES

From 3 to 75c Per Yd.

New Calicoes.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

Geisendorff's Woolen Goods at

Factory Prices.

HESS, BAYLOR & CO.,

12 and 14 W. Washington St.

SCHOOL SUITS.

AT NO PLACE

IN THIS CITY WILL

MONEY

GO FARTHER IN THE PURCHASE OF

CLOTHING

THAN AT THE

WHEN Clothing Stores,

Wholesale Manufacturers.

Retailing their own production

at Wholesale Prices speaks for

itself at Bates Block, North Penn.,

and 40 West Washington sts.

NERVE QUIETER, Hop Bitters

SINGER

SEWING MACHINES

Are now brought within the

reach of all by the Great Reduction

in prices. Beware of a cheap

and inferior counterfeit by look-
ing for the patented Trade Mark

and the name, "THE SINGER

MANUFACTURING COMPANY,"

printed distinctly on the arm of
the Machine.

74 West Washington St.

BIG MUSCLE In Hop Bitters

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the

United States for the District of Indiana, I will

receive bids for the sale in bulk of the stock of mer-
chandise and fixtures now contained in store at

Storeroom No. 9 North Pennsylvania street, In-
dianapolis, Indiana, appraised at \$2,345.29; and

failing to receive an acceptable bid for the same
within ten days, I will then offer the same for sale

at public auction to the highest bidder for cash,
any and all bids therefor to be subject to the ac-
tion of the Court thereon. Parties desiring to bid

and inspect said stock will please call at address
THOMAS H. SPANNS, Assignee,
No. 11 Bates Block,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Indianapolis, Ind., August 26, 1878. to us

Bankrupt Sale

Of Carpets, Wall Paper and

Upholstery Goods.

By order of the United States District Court I

am retelling the stock of ADAMS, MANSUR &
CO. at bankrupt prices. Terms cash.

HENRY C. ADAMS,
Provisional Assignee.

FOR Bowel Complaints, Hop Bitters

CLOSING-OUT STOCK

OF SUMMER GOODS

VERY LOW.

EGAN & TREAT,

THE TAILORS.

CURES FITS.

UNDERTAKING.

RUSSELL & LEE,

Nos. 62 to 64 Nos. 25 to 35

W. Maryland st. Kentucky ave.

FOR INDIGESTION, Hop Bitters

The Crescent Cigar

Is Manufactured at 62 S. Penn.

street by UHL & RIEBEL. m, w, f.

HOWARD'S

Steam Carpet Beating and Ren-
ovating Works, cor. St. Clair st.
and the Canal.

Leave orders at the Works or at the carpet stores.
Carpets and other goods called for and delivered
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Special attention given to Bankruptcy and
Internal Revenue cases. on to

LOWER THAN EVER

CARPETS

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AT

ALBERT GALL'S,

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